<u>IN THE SPECIFICATION</u>:

<u>In the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 7 of the replacement specification:</u>

      Overall, the method of transmission does not try to reconstruct an analog signal for transmission on <u>the</u> line to the analog adapter. On the contrary, the bytes which represent the digital information are converted directly into voltage levels, as illustrated by the corresponding device in the upper part of Figure 3, which concerns the transmission part of the digital adapter 5. For example, in order to communicate at 48 kb/s, the digital adapter 5 converts the bits received from the user into groups of 6 bits representative of voltage levels (i.e. $26 = 64$ possibilities) , sent 8000 times per second, and representing one from among the 256 levels of the conversion law. The 64 levels thus used in this example are chosen in such a way as to be separated from one another as far as possible so as to provide better resistance to noise. This separation is called the minimum distance dmin in what follows. The benefit of this approach is of eliminating the quantization noise introduced by the conversion law.

<u>In the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 24 of the replacement specfication:</u>

      In the other data transmission direction, that is to say from the analog adapter 6 to the digital adapter 5, the transmitter 16 of the analog adapter illustrated at the bottom of Figure 4 uses the clock 23 of the terminal 6, which it has recovered in its receiving   section 15. The purpose of the transmission part 16 of the analog adapter 6 is to produce an analog signal which, when it is sampled, ~~will be equal to one of the nominal levels of the quantization law, the level in question being determined by a group of bits from a data source and~~ <u>has a value which, in the absence of noise and echo, would be easily forecast as a function of</u> the digital information transmitted by the <u>analog adapter 6.</u> ~~digital adapter 5~~.